

taking place during the Pueblo II-Pueblo III period (ca. AD 900-1300).

Information gleaned from consulting Indian tribes during a cultural affiliation study conducted for the park indicates that all puebloan peoples, except for the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, view the San Juan region, which includes Aztec Ruins National Monument, as their ancestral homeland.

Archeological evidence provided by dendrochronology, ceramic analysis, and cross dating of diagnostic artifacts indicate that it was common for people of the southwest to occupy an area for a generation or two, then migrate. Multiple occupations of an area by people exhibiting different cultural traits over time also occurred. Oral traditions of puebloan peoples support a history of migrations and intermingling of southwestern peoples. Archeological evidence provided by ceramics, masonry styles, burial practices, and other artifacts indicate frequent mixing of and contact with groups of peoples prehistorically. Movements of people from one community to another often resulted in adaptation and acculturation to the practices of the recipient population. Migrations and regroupings of communities indicate all pueblo peoples are related to one another, supporting a basis for affiliation of all puebloan groups with the Monument. — GI11 The Navajo Nation asserted a cultural affiliation with the inhabitants of Aztec both in the consultations for the cultural affiliation study and in independent NPS-sponsored consultation meetings on the basis of oral tradition that specifically links the inhabitants of Aztec to the origins of particular Navajo clans. According to Navajo oral traditions and ethnographic evidence, Aztec Ruins also figures prominently in Navajo ceremonies. These oral traditions are widely documented in ethnographic literature and in correspondence provided to NPS by the Navajo Nation.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 125 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 176 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a

relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Zia, and Pueblo of Zuni.

In 1955, human remains representing one individual were recovered by Harry Treadway under unknown circumstances from an area near Gobernador, NM. The remains were donated to the park later that year. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were recovered.

Gobernador is located approximately 25 miles southeast of the monument. The remains were located between two rock walls and were placed in an apparent prone position, with face pointed up. Navajo occupation in the area of the Gobernador drainage is dated by dendrochronological methods to between ca. AD 1540 and the mid-1700s. Based on consultation with the Navajo Nation, the Pueblo of Zuni, and the local archeologist, this burial style is consistent with Navajo burials occurring during that time period. These human remains are currently curated at the National Park Service's Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, AZ.

In addition, the Gobernador area is one extensively referenced in Navajo oral history. The method of burial of this individual is consistent with a Navajo method of burial that is well documented in anthropological literature. Expert opinion offered by both puebloan and Navajo consultants indicate a Navajo affiliation with the human remains discussed above.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Navajo Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community,

Hopi Tribe, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Zia, Pueblo of Zuni, Southern Ute Tribe, Ute Mountain Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, and Yavapai-Apache Nation.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Charles B. Cooper, Superintendent, Aztec Ruins National Monument, P.O. Box 640, Aztec, NM 87410; telephone: (505) 334-6174, before November 2, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects from all sites except the Gobernador site to the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Zia, and Pueblo of Zuni and repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Gobernador site to the Navajo Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 25, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of Banderol National Monument, National Park Service, Los Alamos, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of Banderol National Monument, the National Park Service,

Los Alamos, NM which meet the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The two cultural items are lightning stones.

In 1988, these cultural items were recovered from the Burnt Mesa Pueblo site, located within the Monument boundaries, by Dr. Timothy Kohler of the Washington State University. Based on ceramics, this site has been identified as a Pueblo II occupation, dating to AD 1200-1350.

The two other cultural items are a lightning stone and a kiva bell.

Monument accession records do not record the provenience for a third lightning stone and one kiva bell. However, they are believed to have been recovered from the Monument, as they are similar to the type and appearance of other items found at other sites in the Monument area. The estimated dates of the two objects are between AD 1200-1600 on the basis of similar objects found in the area.

Anthropological, archeological, and oral tradition evidence indicates that the monument area has been continuously occupied by Keres-speaking pueblo groups (including the Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, and Pueblo of Zia) and the Tewa-speaking pueblo groups (including the Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Tesuque, and the present-day Hano Village at Hopi) since at least AD 1100.

In 1995, representatives of Bandelier National Monument began consultation with the Pueblo of Cochiti as part of its NAGRPA compliance process. Cochiti traditional religious leaders reviewed the Monument's archeological collection and identified these four specific items as needed for the practice of traditional Cochiti religion by present-day adherents. Information regarding the names of the traditional religious leaders and specific ceremonies in which these objects will be used is being withheld from this notice by the Superintendent of the Monument, at the request of the Cochiti representatives, in order not to compromise the Pueblo of Cochiti's code of religious practice.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 42 CFR 10.2 (d) (3), these four objects are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native religion by present-day adherents. Officials of the

National Park Service have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), that there is a shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these objects and the Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Zia, and Hopi Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Cochiti, Pueblo of Isleta, Pueblo of Jemez, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Nambe, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Pueblo of Picuris, Pueblo of San Felipe, Pueblo of San Ildefonso, Pueblo of San Juan, Pueblo of Sandia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Santa Clara, Pueblo of Santo Domingo, Pueblo of Taos, Pueblo of Tesuque, Pueblo of Zia, Pueblo of Zuni, Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas and the Hopi Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Roy W. Weaver, Superintendent, Bandelier National Monument, National Park Service, HCR 1, Box 1, Suite 15, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544; telephone: (505) 672-3861, ext. 501 before November 2, 1998. Repatriation of these cultural items to the Pueblo of Cochiti will begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: September 28, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Meeting of the Judicial Conference Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

AGENCY: Judicial Conference of the United States, Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure will hold a two-day meeting. The meeting will be open to public observation but not participation.

DATES: January 7-8, 1999.

TIME: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Radisson Suite Beach Resort, 600 S. Collier Blvd., Marco Island, Florida.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John K. Rabiej, Chief, Rules Committee Support Office, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544, telephone (202) 273-1820.

Dated: September 28, 1998.

John K. Rabiej,

Chief, Rules Committee Support Office.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics; Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection, Comment Request

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection Under Review; Reinstatement, with change, of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired; National Crime Victimization Survey, School Crime Supplement.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval is being sought for the information collection listed below. The proposed information collection was previously published in the Federal Register on July 10, 1998, and allowed 60 days for public comment.

The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comments until November 2, 1998. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1320.10.

Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20530. Additionally, comments may be submitted to DOJ via facsimile to (202) 514-1590.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency/component, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies/components estimate of the burden of the collection of information